





## Democratic State Convention.

We are authorized to state that the Democratic Central Committee, who have been requested to name the time and place for holding a Convention of the Democratic party of Kentucky, for the nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, and the transaction of other matters pertaining to politics, recommend to the party that they meet in State Convention at Frankfort, on the 15th day of March, 1855.

## Trouble in the Camp.

Will the editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth inform us through his paper, whether the Whig Central Committee have fixed upon a day for the holding of a Convention? People in this region are extremely anxious to know—Hardin, Larue, Hart and Meade counties will probably be unrepresented in the Convention of the 22d February, unless the authorized committee-men of the party publicly declare that to be the time. Let us hear from you, friend CHILDRIS.—*Elizabeth Register.*

The editor of the above paper might have saved himself the trouble of asking questions that will not be answered by the one on whom he calls. We endeavor the other day not only to call out Whig editors upon this subject, but the Whig party in general. As yet no one has taken the responsibility to answer us, and we presume no one will. The only gleam of satisfaction we obtained in any way, was by asking personally a member of the Whig State Central Committee. He answered us by saying that he believed that there were to be no nominations made by the Whigs for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. This is no satisfaction to those hungry and thirsty Whigs of Hardin, Larue, Hart, and Meade counties who are so anxious to know if their party intends to supply them with political food the next canvass.

This is a singular state of affairs truly! No Whig nominations for State officers in the State of Kentucky? Why, gentlemen Whigs, what change has come over the spirit of your once proud party? Do you of the State Central Committee, think that you can sell our friends, and former associates to whatever faction you may please? We were much mistaken in our opinions of the material that once composed that party if we can now believe that they will, without a murmur or complaint, submit to become goods and chattels in the hands of demagogues transferable at their pleasure, at any cost, and to whomsoever they wish.

The paragraph which heads this article proves that the masses of the Whigs throughout the State do not expect to be sold body and soul to the Abolitionists, Know-Nothings, and the Maine Law advocates. They believe themselves Whigs in the fullest sense of that term, and they have a right to expect some action on the part of those whom Party has set in authority over them; that will give them a chance to show their faith by their works. It will be a sad disappointment to them, if they have not this chance, and they will, most assuredly curse those who deprive them of it, and, to our notion, they ought to do so. There are in the ranks of the Whig party in Kentucky, hosts of men who are not only true and loyal to their party, while it is such, but patriots in the highest degree—Such, we know, will never be found throwing themselves into the arms of any Fusion party. The principles they have heretofore held, are dear to them as the apple of the eye. They have cherished them as sincerely and devoutly as though they were articles of religion, and we believe they will never relinquish them but with their breath. Among these undoubtedly are those who have made their complaints in the Elizabethtown Register about the non-action of their Central Committee. They do not intend to be bartered away by any set of men, or even at the price of empty success. We believe that they would rather vote a Democratic ticket out and out than to be found assisting in the building up of a party without fixed principles, without a name, and with only a mushroom existence. They have read well the political history of the times, and know full well that the tendencies of the Know-Nothings are toward Abolitionism, and that it is the most shameful of all factions, because of its *laissez* with such a public prostitute.

With political temperance they have equally the same objections. They know that that is a subject which does not properly belong to politics, and they are therefore unwilling that it should be dragged in to subvert the private ends of a few who would seek to ride upon it to power and place. As a matter of course, we believe in temperance both public and private. That temperance is a curse, in public as well as private relations, we are bound to admit, but that it is a subject of exclusive legislation we are equally bound to deny. The largest personal liberty to all classes, is the very spirit of the constitutions of the United States and of that of Kentucky; for in this alone consists real freedom. It cannot be that that any one society can claim exclusive rights over another; that a temperance man is entitled to more legislation to protect him than one who is not so. Private vices are things that cannot be reached by the arm of any Legislature, and though volumes of statutes might be enacted for its suppression they would fail entirely to effect the object proposed. If a Legislature, by enactments, has a right to put bounds to an enlarged field of private vices, has it not the same right to set limits also to those of more contracted dimensions? For instance, if it has the right to enact that men shall not drink whatever they choose, has it not the same right also to declare what they shall and shall not eat or wear. If it has the right to declare that men shall not drink whisky or brandy, has it not the same right to say they shall not drink tea or coffee? (Medical men say these, too, are great and growing evils, and, therefore, that will be the next subject to come before legislative consideration.) If it has the right to say what men shall not drink, has it not the same right to say what they shall and shall not eat. Is any one silly enough to say that a Legislature of Kentucky, has, and shall have the power to say that her citizens shall live upon a vegetable diet alone? That they shall eat no meat whatever, because in the opinion animal diet is productive of evil both to public and private relations? Certainly not! Will anybody claim that it has the right to say (because ladies choose to wear them) that silk

stockings on a wintry day, are productive of consumption, and that therefore the ladies shall not wear them? Yet, these are the principles upon which political temperance wishes to reform the whole State of Kentucky; and these are the principles, for which the great Whig party through their State Central Committee, are willing to abandon all their great national questions, and fuse into nothingness.

We do not wonder that the masses of their party are asking about the State Convention, and are anxious to know when and where it is to be—Whether they are to be sold to *isms*, or whether they are to be their own masters to think and act as they please. The truth is that they will be thrown out, cast off from their old allegiances, and that they will come over to the Democratic, as the only fair, honorable, and legitimate party of the country, and will act and vote with us on the ground of patriotism. If there are Temperance men among them we can say, in good faith, the Democratic party is *sunder* upon that question than any fusion party can ever be, and if they will come with us we will do them good.

The Louisville Journal of yesterday says: "Sam" has not elected an abolitionist to the Senate from Massachusetts. Gen. Wilson is not an abolitionist. He did go for Van Buren in 1848, but he has separated himself from the abolitionists since that time."

Where did the editor of the Journal get all this information. Will he be so kind as to inform us when and where Gen. Wilson ceased to be an abolitionist? If he went for Van Buren in 1848 he was an abolitionist then, beyond all question, and we should like to know the particular date when he renounced his opinions, the place he did it in, and in what speech or letter the renunciation was contained? Until the editor of the Journal produces the documents to prove this we must hold him guilty of either writing what he did not know, or of wilfully perverting the truth. The fact is, Gen. Wilson is as much an abolitionist to-day as he was when he supported Van Buren, and must be classed with such men as JOHN VAN BUREN, C. F. ADAMS, SCAMER, HALE, CHASE and GIDDINGS; and for his election the Know-Nothing are alone responsible.

Let the South look to this new feature in abolition policy. If it sustains such an organization, the funeral knell of slavery is sounded.

We notice that James P. Metcalfe Esq., of Mason, has been spoken of as a candidate for Congress in the Mayville district. Mr. Metcalfe is a native of this county, and for two years in succession represented it in the lower branch of the Legislature. He was afterwards appointed by Gov. Powell, Secretary of State, which office he resigned within a short time after his appointment. He is a sterling Democrat, and should his political friends of the district in which he resides elect him to a seat in Congress, they will find him ever true and faithful in the support of the principles of the party to which he belongs.—*Carlisle Ledger.*

THE NAMES OF THE FOREIGN COMPANIES DISBANDED IN MASSACHUSETTS.—A FALSEHOOD CORRECTED.—We find the following in the Boston Times of the 22d inst:

"Some papers have asserted that the military companies composed of foreign born citizens were prime to select foreign names for their corps, we annex a list of those disbanded by the edict of Governor Gardner: *Columbia Artillery; Bay State Artillery; Jackson Musketeers; Union Guards; Jackson Guards; Webster Artillery;* and who, or what American, whether of foreign extraction or not, would object to the name of the *Shields Artillery?* Of all the companies disbanded, not one bears a name exclusively foreign.—*Suffield Guards;* and those at all acquainted with the history of Gen. Sarsfield ought not to be ashamed to fight under a banner inscribed with a name so illustrious in the annals of Irish sacrifices for freedom."

CASE OF GEO. W. GREEN.—This man, who was convicted in Chicago of the murder of his wife, and had subsequently a new trial granted him, is in a fair way of escaping the clutches of the law altogether. His counsel have applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus* for his discharge on the following grounds:

1st. A verdict in a capital case can only be received in open court.

2d. In this case the verdict was received by the Judge after the court adjourned, and was therefore no verdict.

3d. This jury having been discharged without rendering a legal verdict, the prisoner cannot be legally tried again; the constitution providing that no person shall be twice placed in jeopardy for the same offense.

The Chicago Tribune gives the circumstances attending the reception of the verdict as follows:

On Saturday evening all the persons composing the court were present, in the court-room, but nothing was done till about half past ten. At that hour the judge (Chief Justice) came, directed the sheriff to open the court and return the same till nine o'clock on the following Monday morning. The sheriff accordingly made proclamation, formally opening, and then immediately adjourning the court to the hour designated.

The vast assembly that filled the court-room was slowly dispersing, and the judge had descended from the bench, and was still within the bar, when a messenger arrived with the intelligence that the jury had agreed. The judge resumed his seat upon the bench, and, leaning over to the clerk, directed him not to enter on the record the order adjourning the court, or if he had done so, to erase it, so that the record would show that the court was duly open.

Commander JOLLY, late of British schooner of war *Bermuda*, died at sea on the 16th ult. It will be remembered that Commander JOLLY was the British officer who protested against the bombardment of Greytown, by Capt. HOLLINS.

There is some anger and no little discussion over the case of John S. Rogers, in Boston. He was expelled from the Know-Nothing order because he voted against Smith the Mayor. The Bee denied the rumor. This brought out the facts, that Rogers was expelled for the cause stated. Strong Know-Nothing papers, in sentiment, declare that such practices and such tyranny will not be tolerated.—*Cleveland Leader.*

These men, who expel their brethren because they do not vote the whole regular Know-Nothing ticket, are the very ones who talk about the tyranny of party organizations. Shame on the hypocrites! If there is a perfect political despotism in the world, it is the Know-Nothing issue.

As Mr. W. W. FORD of Louisville was journeying to this county, on Thursday last, on board one of the Louisville and Cincinnati packets, with three slaves in his charge, the agents of the underground railroad, watched their opportunity and succeeded in spiriting them away towards "the land where all runaway negroes go."—*Mayville Eagle.*

The railroad began the war upon the editorial fraternity, but, if they come out winners in the end, they can have our double headed knife, which is wagged upon the result.

Madison Banner.

[From the Washington Union.]

NEW AMERICAN MINISTER TO SPAIN.—The appointment of a new representative of the United States to one of the principal courts of the Old World is always an event of much importance, and particularly at a period so interesting as the present. Hon. John C. Breckinridge, whose nomination to the Senate for this high position we published yesterday, and whose confirmation we announce to-day, will complete his second term in Congress as the representative of the people of the Lexington (Kentucky) district should he serve out the present session, now rapidly drawing to a close. This is the same district which Henry Clay represented in Congress for many years; and, until, Mr. Breckinridge came forward as a candidate, it seemed to be almost a part of the estate of the far-famed "Harry of the West," no one but a Whig being able to command a majority of the people. Mr. Breckinridge commenced a new era. He was opposed by distinguished and experienced Whigs; but he twice succeeded in this district, the last time by an increased majority. There was something in the appearance and the manner, in the history and the capacities, of this new man, which interested the Kentuckians in his behalf, and which suggested to them that if they were about to elect an old servant, who had long been their leader and their pride, the Democrats were able to present a young statesman, who, if not a Whig, might ultimately reflect honor upon the name of Kentucky and the home of Henry Clay. Mr. Breckinridge is a young man, being just thirty-four years of age. He has the fixedness of character which indicates more advanced years. He is a sound thinker, and a thoroughly educated man. As a debater in Congress, or as an orator before the people, it is unnecessary to speak of him. Few men now living excel him in the dignity of his style, the manliness of his bearing, the readiness of his replies, or the solidity and completeness of his ideas. Some of his speeches in Congress have been the highest order of eloquence. His position in the house of which he is a member is but a reflection of his position before the country. He is a universal favorite; those who are not impressed by his intellectual resources are charmed by his personal qualities, or attracted by his chivalry and magnanimity as an opponent. Mr. Breckinridge is a Democrat. But his appointment cannot be to be eminently gratifying to all parties; this, indeed, is ready apparent; and we do not doubt that the government to which he is accredited will be happy to welcome him as the representative of the United States.

## Public Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Henry county, Kentucky, held at Newcastle, on Monday, the 22d day of January, 1855, it being County Court day, J. G. TAYLOR was called to the Chair, and E. P. THOMAS appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained by Mr. J. SPARKS, on motion of Mr. J. P. SPARKS, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The United States is a young, growing, prosperous nation, and the indebtedness being small in proportion to the wealth and the resources of the government to pay the same, and there being surplus, at the present time, in the United States Treasury of near thirty millions of dollars;

AND WHEREAS, The soldiers of Harmer's, St. Clair's, and Wayne's wars, and the war of 1812, have become old, infirm, and, in many cases, needy;

And whereas, The aforesaid soldiers have been useful in their places, of great value to their country in the time of danger and trouble; and in the days of prosperity and plenty, it is ungrateful in a grateful people to neglect the old precursors of their country, in a time of profound peace and an overflowing treasury.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Congress of the United States passing a pension law for the benefit of all the aforesaid soldiers, who have performed military duty in said wars, in proportion to the time that any soldier may have served; and if the said soldier is dead, and leaves a widow or minor heirs, that the same be payable to his widow, or to his minor heirs, if there be no widow or the aforesaid soldier.

Resolved, That the act of the 28th of September, 1850, be amended so as to give to each and every soldier at least 1000 of land, and where there is no widow or minor heirs, give the same to his heirs, and if there be none of the heirs aforesaid, to give the same to his brothers and sisters, as heirs at law.

Resolved, That John G. Taylor, J. P. Sparks, J. W. Bashaw, C. H. Allen, and C. M. Mathews, be appointed a committee to memorialize and petition Congress on the subject.

Resolved, That all the newspapers in the State of Kentucky be requested to copy the above preamble and resolutions.

JOHN G. TAYLOR, Chm.  
E. P. THOMAS, Sec'y.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.—The Old North State, published at Elizabeth City, N. C., of the 12th inst., says:

"A most outrageous murder was committed last Tuesday in the upper part of Camden county. Wm. Sawyer, without provocation, deliberately shot a man by the name of Henry Bray, killing him almost instantly. Pray had been at the house of Sawyer helping him to kill hogs, and after the work was finished, at Sawyer's solicitation, he remained all night. Sometime during the night Sawyer had a difficulty with his wife and commenced whipping her. Bray, hearing the noise, started to get up, when Sawyer took up his gun and deliberately shot him down. Sawyer has thus far eluded every effort to arrest him."

We understand that several of our citizens, who have obtained "light" upon political subjects, and have become quite zealous and fanatical politicians, attended both the *temperance* and *Know-Nothing* conventions, recently held at Louisville, and were quite prominent members. To which of these conventions do they intend to be faithful? The former nominated a ticket which we presume met the approval, and yet they attended the latter, which postponed its nomination until next month, when it may nominate a new ticket. If so, which ticket will they support? To which of these conventions will they prove traitors? We bespeak for these very efficient gentlemen, "front seats" in the Democratic and Whig conventions, soon to be held. They will doubtless be in attendance.—*Lex. Statesman.*

A member of Congress was asked, the other day, "How on earth, in accordance with his antecedents, he could make a Know-Nothing speech, as he was about to do," when he replied, "I care not a fig either way; it affords material for Buncombe, and I'll use it."—*Star.*

The Philadelphia Sun announces the marriage of Carlos E. Morrell of Cuba, to a daughter of the venerable ex-Vice President Dallas.

Chicago, Jan. 27th.

All the railroads are blocked up, and there are no trains from St. Louis.

Navigation at St. Louis is entirely suspended. The river is gorged eight miles below.

To Farmers & Agricultural Societies.

MESSRS. THO. BETTS & BRO.,  
BISHOPS STORTFORD, HERTS, ENG.,  
AND  
NO. 81 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK CITY,  
IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH CATTLE,  
to any parts of America.

Notices and Merino Sheep imported from Spain.

Circulars showing the expenses and the prices of Cattle, Sheep, etc., in England, such as should be imported to America, with good pedigrees, can be obtained by applying to

MESSRS. THO. BETTS & BRO., or  
J. M. MILLER, Agent,  
21 Maiden Lane, N. Y. City.

Jan 31

## Democratic Meeting.

By the advice of several prominent Democrats in the town and county, we are authorized to announce that there will be a Democratic meeting at the Court House, on the County Court day of February, (Monday the 19th) for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention on the 15th of March next.

We hope that every Democrat in the county will be in attendance.

## MARRIED.

On Sunday, the 21st inst., by Rev. R. Gillispie, Mr. Mason T. McCoy to Miss Susan M. Hodson, all of this county.

In Shelby county, on the 25th inst., Mr. J. Temple Barker to Miss Fannie L. Neal; at the same time and place, Mr. J. A. Middleton to Miss Maria A. Neal, daughters of Lewis Neal, Esq.

On the 23d inst., Mr. E. T. Withmore, of Versailles to Miss Mary F. Bennett, of Lexington.

At Lake Washington, Miss, Jan. 17th, Dr. Charles Perkins Dudley, of Lexington, to Mrs. Margaret Ann Erwin.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

THOSE of our friends and customers, wing them selves indebted to us, will please call and pay up.

J. G. EVANS & CO.

INVALIDS recovering from the effects of Fever, Bilious Disorders, or long continued illness of any kind, will find Carter's Syrup the only remedy which will revive their drooping constitutions, dispel all bad humors from the blood, excite the liver to a prompt and healthy action, and by its tonic properties, restore the patient to life and vigor.

We can only say TRY IT. A single bottle is worth all the so-called Sarsaparilla in existence. It contains no Mercury, Opium, or any other noxious or poisonous drug, and can be given to the youngest infant without hesitation.

See the certificates of wonderful cures around the city. More than five hundred persons in the city of Richmond, Va., can testify to its good effects.

\* See advertisement.

When Macbain, the Greek Physician was slain, Homer said of him, "a good Physician is worth as much as a whole army." A good medicine like *Jay's* Catarrh Pills, is worth a great deal more, because it cures all, works wider, and lasts longer. The circular of the best Physician's labor must be narrow, while such a remedy is available to all—can be had by every body, and is worth having.

AMONG diseases, dyspepsia and liver complaint rank as most difficult to cure. We are pleased to have in our power to print out a remedy which has proved effective in many cases, and which we can safely recommend as a certain and infallible cure, it has been the means of rescuing thousands from an untimely grave. We mean the *Hoodland's German Bitters*, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, 129 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

*Holloway's Pills, a Certain Remedy for Debilitated Constitutions, Loss of Appetite, and Lowness of Spirits.*—Mr. Richard White, of No. 8, Almon-square, Manchester road, Bradford, was afflicted for several months with bodily weakness, loss of appetite, and lowness of spirits, he was for a long time a patient at the dispensary, but derived no benefit whatever; the medical attendant stated that he was in a deep decline, and that medicine was of no further use to him. About this time he was recommended to try *Holloway's Pills*, and this invaluable medicine speedily effected a perfect cure, and he has ever since enjoyed the best of health.

## CONCERT.

## THE LUMBARD TROUPE.

CONSISTING OF MISS C. M. HUGGINS, Soprano, (formerly of the Blakey Family); FRANK LUMBARD, Tenor; P. M. LUMBARD, Bass; and J. G. LUMBARD, Bass, from the best Quartette in the United States. Have the pleasure of announcing a Musical Entertainment at

ODD FELLOW HALL, On Thursday Evening, Feb. 1st, on which occasion they will introduce a great variety of songs, and dances, and other amusements.

Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the Hotels and at the door.

Doors open at 7; Concert will commence at 7 1/2 o'clock.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between R. W. BLACKBURN and W. A. GAINES, in the Dry Goods business, under the style of

BLACKBURN & GAINES, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The stock of goods as well as the notes and accounts of the concern have been divided equally between the parties.

All those who are indebted to us by note or account are earnestly requested to come forward and settle. R. W. BLACKBURN, W. A. GAINES.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

HAVING purchased the stocks of Dry Goods of BLACKBURN & GAINES and B. F. JOHNSON, will continue the

DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the store room lately occupied by B. F. Johnson, on St. Clair street, next door to the postoffice, where he will be pleased to wait on all the old customers of Blackburn & Gains, and as many new ones as may favor him with a call.

R. W. BLACKBURN, W. A. GAINES.

INFORMS his friends that he intends continuing the business in the stand now occupied by

BLACKBURN & GAINES, and by the 10th of March will be receiving direct from the East, an entire new stock of goods. He solicits a continuance of the patronage of the house.

TRANSYLVANIA LAW SCHOOL, LEXINGTON, KY.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in April next, and continue four months.

GEORGE ROBERTSON, L. L. D., Professor of Civil and Common Law, Equity, Medical Jurisprudence, and Law of Country.

FRANCIS K. HUNT, Professor of the elementary Principles of the Common Law, Criminal, Commercial and National Law.

GEORGE R. KINKEAD, Professor of the Practice of Law, including Pleading and Evidence, and the Law of Contract.

TERMS.—Matriculation fee \$5; Graduation fee \$5; each Professor's Ticket \$20.

Communications may be addressed to either of the Professors.

State of Pennsylvania, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court in and for said county of SCHUYLKILL, to distribute the balance of money in the hands of William Kanmer, administrator of the estate of DANIEL KANTNER, deceased, to and among the persons legally entitled to receive the same, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Borough of Minersville, on the 30th day of February, 1855, at 10 o'clock, where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

SETH W. GEER, Auditor.

Minersville, Jan. 15, 1855.

Dissolution.

THE firm of EVANS & CO. was this day dissolved by E. H. Taylor, Jr., selling out his interest to DANIEL W. SWIGERT. All persons indebted to the late firm will please come forward and settle.

NEW FIRM.

HUMPHREY EVANS would inform the citizens of Frankfort and surrounding country that he has associated DANIEL W. SWIGERT with him in the

Boot, Shoe and Book Business.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the old firm, he hopes by renewed exertions to merit a continuance.

EVANS & SWIGERT.

Book and Shoe Store.

## LOUISVILLE.

## WINTER &amp; MORRISON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

## TRUNKS,

Horse Collars, Brides and Whips,

Engine, Steamboat and Garden

HOSE,

MACHINE BANDS, &c.,

500 Main St., 1 door above corner 4th,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS and others dealing in our line, will find it greatly to their interest to give us a call before making their purchases.

J. M. VAUGHAN, J. M. VAUGHAN.

## VAUGHAN &amp; BRO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 81 Third street, Louisville, Ky.,

KEEP constantly on hand a full and

complete assortment of Allopathic, Botanic

and Concentrated Medicines, pressed Herbs,

Essential Oils, &c.; also proprietors of

DR. BLACKWELL'S

## Sarsaparilla and Versicola

Which has no equal in the successful treatment of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Kidneys, Derangements of the Liver, &c., &c., and in fact, all diseases connected with derangement of the Blood and Visceral Secretions.

J. M. MILLIS, Druggist,

Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

## OLDHAM HOUSE.

J. T. BURTON, Proprietor.

Floyd, Louisville, Ky.

The above establishment is a new house, built and fitted up expressly for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders.

No trouble or expense will be spared to make our guests comfortable.

## HYDRAULIC FOUNDRY,

CORNER WASHINGTON & FLOYD STS.,

Louisville, Ky.

THE undersigned are now making STEAM ENGINES and MILL MACHINERY, of new patterns, got up in the most modern and approved styles; also, Tobacco, L. Rd. Timber, and Mill Screws, from Railing, Forcing and Lighting Pumps of various sizes and kinds, cast Iron Screw Pipes, from 2 to 3 inches diameter, Socket and Flange Pipes from 2 inches to 15 inches in diameter, Railroad Car Wheels and Axles, and other Railroad Castings. Large and small manufacturers of Ropes and French's Patent Mangle Machine for wagon and carriage makers' use, which has been pronounced by judges to be one of the greatest labor-saving machines ever invented.

Orders from a distance, with satisfactory references, or cash, will receive prompt attention.

J. G. HEWITT, J. G. HEWITT & SYMMES.

## HEWITT &amp; SYMMES,

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY,

AND MACHINE SHOP,

Ninth street, bet. Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

STEAMBOAT and Land Engines, Flour Mill and Saw Mill Machinery in all its varieties, and of the latest patterns. Parker's Patent Water Wheels, of all sizes. Sugar Mills, Cotton Press Gears, Cotton Press Machinery, viz.—M'Combs, Compbe, the Newell Press, &c., Book Binders and Tobacco Presses with iron frames, Tobacco Casing Cotton Presses, Hay Screws, Tobacco Screws, Large and small Timber, Wheel, Hoisting and other Screws, Horse Power, Bark Mills, Apple Mills, Corn Shellers, and all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings and Wrought Iron work, done to order with promptness and dispatch.

Orders from a distance, with satisfactory references, or cash, will receive prompt attention.

## ARCHITECTURE.

ISAIAH ROGERS, ARCHITECT.

ROGERS & WHITESTONE,

ARCHITECTS







